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New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The police in Adrianople have, it is reported, pillaged houses that were in care of the French Consulate, = Four Thessalian vitlages have been sacked by the Turks. = Russia has not yet received England's answer regarding the Congress. = O'Leary was sixteen miles ahead of Vanchan in the London walking match at 12 o'clock last night. DOMESTIC. - Secretary Evarts is investigating the

Halifax award, and several Congressmen are preparing speeches on the subject. - The Legislative hill, as drawn up in committee, proposes a reduction of \$600,000, largely on clerical salaries. Army officers are anxious for the pubication of Bachelder's notes on Gettysburg. The Rhode Island Democratic Convention nominated a State ticket. - Attorney-General Ogden, of Louisiana, has filed an application for a rehearing in the Anderson case. —— The New-York Senate heard arguments of counsel in the Smyth trial. In the Assembly, bills were introduced providing for the examination of life insurance companies, the contested seat for the XIVth District of New-York was awarded by the committee to Charles H. Duell, the contestant.

Congress.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. McDon-

ald spoke on the power of Congress to provide for the payment of the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads; the bill in regard to timber trespass, etc., was debated at length, and amended, and finally passed; Mr. Eaton called for an investigation as to the arrest of Benjamin Noves, which he claimed to be a case of kidnapping; his resolution was laid over. == In the House many new bills were offered, and forty private bills were passed, mostly pension bills.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Members of the House Banking Committee conferred informally, yesterday, with New-York bankers about the resumption of specie payments. - New-York trade is being dion account of the restriction of Western shipments to certain lines. - One of Vanderbill's physicians gave interesting testimony shout his last illness : Scott Lord charged that letters to witnesses had been tampered with. === The First National Bank of Tarrytown failed, with a deficiency of \$40,000. ___ James McHenry's application, in the Erie suits, was partially argued. John F. Henry, Curran & Co.'s creditors held an excited meeting. — The defence in John A. Grow's trial for alleged conspiracy was opened. - Waiter Delamonte, a by boy of eighteen, disappeared, after stealing his mother's Gold 1011s, 1011s, 1011s, Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close 98910 cents. Stocks irregular, coal shares higher, others generally lower, closing steady.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate partial cloudiness, with little change of temperature. Thermometer yesterday, 37°, 50°, 44°.

Three members of the House Committee on Banking had a conference with some of our moneyed men yesterday in this city. Our bankers think resumption practical; General Ewing doesn't; of course neither side con-

vinced the other.

Thessaly will do more for the Hellenic cause than the sentimental sympathy of Lord Derby and the selfish policy of Italy, which would extend Greek power only to restrain that of Russia. Europe must now admit that the "unspeakable Turk" is no more qualified to govern in Thessaly and Epirus than he was

Except where influenced by the approach of the rapid transit roads, rentals in this city are generally lower than last year, and fully a third below their average of five years ago. The decline in the value of residences is estimated at 40 per cent. The reasons given for the depression in values and rentals, are, dull business, heavy taxes, inequitable assessments, and dirty streets. It is worth noting that three out of four of these are, at least in part, preventable causes.

Coincident with the ending of the testimony and arguments in the trial of Superintendent Smyth, a bill is presented by Mr. Graham in the Assembly, which seems likely to prevent on demand. How large an amount of these notes

that the Superintendent shall be authorized to employ a legal adviser and appraisers of real estate in investigating the affairs of insurance companies; and is designed to enable the State Department to conduct examinations without special assistance or outside expense.

Albany legislation bids fair to do a great deal for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. That body is authorized under Mr. Fish's bill, now favorably reported by committee in the Assembly, to reduce the salaries of city officials in the aggregate 20 per cent. Like power is given to the local authorities in cities where there is no such Board, so that the bill is a general one, applying to the whole State. Tax-paying citizens will hardly object to giving the Board such power if it is sure to be used in wholesale retrenchment.

Although it is probable that the payment of the fisheries' award will be formally recommended by the Government, there is little doubt that a long debate in the House will ensue. Members are already preparing themselves for extensive speech upon the subject. After each instance of international arbitration there has been much dissatisfaction on one side or the other, and the prediction is freely made in this as in previous cases, that neither party will ever try that mode of set Ung differences again. But, though unsatisfactory, it is much better than nursing a quarrel till it ends in war.

A fresh humiliation was in store for the Interior Department, yesterday, in the Senate. Mr. Blame's amendment was under consideration. It prevents any charge being made by Government for timber cut by settlers on public lands which have not been surveyed or offered more, an amendment by Mr. Windom was adopted, which cuts down the Department's the best that he can for its interests. appropriation for expenses in the hunt for timber depredations, by three-fourths of the sum previously allowed. The two measures might almost be accounted as a vote of censure against the Secretary.

Judging from yesterday's action in the Assembly, our Legislature may be depended on to subvert the scheme for planting an armory in Washington Square. A measure was ready to pass without opposition, which contained a clause authorizing the construction of armories in parks. As soon as that feature was pointed out, a majority of votes suddenly changed, and the measure was defeated. Then the bill was reconsidered, and the obnoxious section was stricken out. After that the bill passed, by 73 to 3, merely authorizing the Park Commissioners to restore Tompkins Square to its usefulness as a public pleasureground. The significance of all this should not be lost on the promoters of the armory project.

We have already called attention to the need of prompt action by Congress on the Howgate Expedition bill. Delay now means the loss of a year in the work-a year when there will be an active competition in polar discovery between the maritime nations, and when an early Spring gives promise of an unusually open Arctic Sea. The preliminary steps for the Howgate enterprise have been taken at private cost, and the Florence has already deposited stores and made preparations for the colony in the far North. As a mere matter of economy, what has already been done should be utilized; its value will much deteriorate by delay. The popularity of the plan is assured. Congress may be equally certain of public approval if action is hastened on the bill, and of blame if the expedition suffers by postponement at the Capitol.

Europe continues in suspense regarding the Congress, owing to the extreme distrust manifested by the British Government, which it is probable has information of a secret understanding between Russia and Turkey, and is resolved to have the former disclose it before she enters the proposed assemblage. In France public opinion is somewhat in favor of England, but gives no promise of active support in the event of hostilities. The tension is now so great that an early solution is inevitable. It is significant that a leading journal in London says that in the treaty there is much to criticise and resist, but nothing absolutely beyond the pale of the discussion. When such an opinion is entertained there ought to be no serious objections to the Congress, but Great Britain fears she may be placed in the wrong by Russia, and so hesitates to take what she deems would be a leap in the dark.

In London the Eastern question appears to have given place in the public mind to the pedestrian contest at Agricultural Hall, where, amid the sound of music and the cheers of an excited crowd, three men are striving for a prize, to be awarded to the one who walks the largest number of miles in six days. The contest has now become virtually a match be tween Daniel O'Leary, "the great American "pedestrian," and Henry Vaughan, of Chester. At 7 p. m. on Monday, the first day, O'Leary had walked one mile less than Vaughan, but by the same time on Tuesday was five miles ahead of his competitor. This lead he has since maintained, and at 12 last night he had walked 457 miles, against Vaughan's 441. On this, the last day, Vaughan will doubtless strain every nerve to beat his competitor, but if O'Leary only keeps up with him, the American will still have sixteen miles of headway in reserve. The pluck and endurance of the contestants are remarkable, but might perhaps be employed to better purpose.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VIEWS. It is not reasonable or just to criticise Secretary Sherman because he does not in all respects meet the wishes of Eastern men. He has to deal with a Congress which has sufficiently shown its inclination to mischievous legislation. It is his business to deal with It is probable that the blazing villages of that Congress in such a way as to protect the public credit and the national prosperity, and it is but right to say that he seems to be doing this, on the whole, very satisfactorily. It is not difficult for hard-money men who have no personal responsibility to criticise his course, but it would be more fair, perhaps, to consider how he could do better in the circumstances in which he is placed.

For example, it is said by some that Mr. Sherman should not have admitted that a reissue of legal-tenders below \$300,000,000 m amount, and the receipt of legal-tenders for customs duties, were desirable. But these steps, if taken, involve no injury to the public credit, and no injustice to the public creditor, if, as we believe, the Government can command the means necessary for resumption on the 1st of January. In that case, legal-tenders issued or received for customs will be simply gold notes, maintained in their value by exchangeability for gold at any branch of the Treasury, and liable to depreciate only in the event that the Government fails to redeem them

any recurrence of like trouble. It provides can thus be kept in circulation at par Mr. Sherman cannot tell, nor can any member of plans to free slaves by force and aid them to Congress, and it is very sensible for him to permit members of Congress to indulge their own opinions on that subject. It is likely that go to Harper's Ferry, seize Governwe should not entirely agree with Mr. Sherman himself, in estimate on that point, but no difference of expectation can do any harm, if he prepares himself to pay coin for all legaltenders that may be presented. He cannot possibly pay out more than he is authorized by appropriation bills to pay-say, about eleven millions per month. But more than three times that amount can be presented for payment and thus retired, by the banks of New-York alone, and within a single month, if the premium on gold does not disappear. It is certain, too, that the presentation of legaltenders for redemption will continue as long as the premium exists, and at a rate far exceeding any possible disbursements by the Treasury.

The receipt of legal-tenders for duties would undoubtedly go far to bring them to par. The Secretary can take that step with propriety only when fully assured that the notes will presently be worth par in gold; but if he feels warranted in taking that risk, paying in gold the interest on the public debt meanwhile, can any one justly complain? It is quite possible that this change alone, if the premium on gold should not be previously raised by unfavorable exchanges, may suffice to bring gold to par, to make the legal-tender note as good as the gold which it promises, and thus to remove all difficulty in the procurement of gold for interest. At least, the Secretary ought to be cordially sustained in making that or any other reasonable and hopeful experiment, as a step John Brown's son. toward resumption. He has shown the country for sale. It passed by a large vote. Further- that he is sincere, firm, and capable. The country ought to give him ample power to do

AMERICAN CREDIT IN LONDON.

The Daily News, of London, which has long been known in this country as one of the staunchest, frankest and best-informed friends that the United States can claim among the foreign press, has drawn down upon itself the anger of The Pall Mall Gazette by a temperate and, in the main, an accurate article on the passing of the Silver Bill. With characteristic good feeling The Daily News set itself to show that the bill had been shorn of some of its worst features by the amendments of the Senate, and that however mischievous the law may still be, it nevertheless cannot strictly be called a measure of repudiation. The Government acted within its legal right in returning to a double standard, and the injury to the National credit will arise more from the fear of what may be yet to come than already been accomplished. But in thus palliating the case, The Daily News does not spare its censure of the action of Congress or material advantages of a course which must have seemed, one would think, rather sharp practice even to the most ordinary mind, and have been listened to in a way which of Holyoke Dam, give them the radiments of is not reassuring to foreign creditors who have no real security, if the good faith of their borrower is lacking. The Americans "may have meant far less harm than their them impounded at Saybrook, or snatched up "creditors fear, and their feelings have been at Lyme. "skilfully worked upon; but these considera-'tions do not alter the fact that the Government of the United States in the last resort "lies with a body of electors who are liable to be swayed by dangerous and irrelevant arguments, and who have altogether failed

interests." It is not easy to discover anything in these remarks at which an alarmed British bondholder could properly take offence; but The at last she circumvented the States that Pall Mall Gazette is inexpressibly shocked at were profiting by her prodigality. Did it mild language of our friend as "a pettifogging stopped raising them. And yet it seems as have been guilty of bald and flagrant repudiation a final stop to the breeding of shad at of a contract, with a perfect understanding of what we were about, and a malicious and criminal purpose to swindle our creditors. The arguments which were most popular in the United States in favor of remonetization were arguments for despoiling the bond-"holder, and, as The Daily News reminds the "alarmed investor, the power of Congress to give effect to those arguments is practically unlimited." Much of the lauguage of The Gazette is extravagant and absurd, and some of its reasoning is glaringly fallacious; but in its uppleasant way it tells a great deal of un- fresh fish. pleasant truth, which we may as well take to

Debter nations more than others find an immediate and evident profit in sustaining their eredit, and when that is impaired we shall be sure to feel the wound. "The fear of the 'Silver Bill has died away," says The London Times, "but people now begin to dread what 'may follow it, and there is a strong and "wide-spread feeling that, if the Americans "are to try experiments on their credit, they "had much better do so with the debt held at "home than in English hands. People sell, "therefore, and are likely to continue to do so while so much that is dangerous seems to "surround United States National finance." As the same journal remarks in another article, of which the telegraph gave us the spirit yesterday, it is unfortunate that just when such grave doubts are thrown upon our integrity by the enactment of the Silver Law-or, to speak more carefully, by the arguments and evident purposes of a majority of its supporters-a new reason to doubt the honesty, and good faith, and nice sense of honor of the United States is found in the controversy over the Fisheries Award. That we shall ultimately keep our agreement, whatever it may be, we do not doubt. But our journalists and politicians ought to be careful how they expose our credit to any more hard knocks by reckless talk. We have not so much good name left that we can afford to trifle with it.

GERRIT SMITH AND JOHN BROWN. The discussion concerning Gerrit Smith's knowledge of John Brown's plans, reaches, to-day, what may prove its final; stage. We print a letter from John Brown, ir., containing, in full detail, a statement of his father's plans, of what Gerrit Smith knew concerning them, and of what he did not know. General John Cochrane accompanies this with a communication which seems to reconcile his own belief of Gerrit Smith's absolute truthfulness in the whole matter, with the statements of John Brown, ir., and which closes with the significant remark that " Mr. Frothingham authorizes me to " say that he concurs in this view." If there be no mistake here, this may, therefore, be regarded as the natural end of the discussion.

was fully advised of John Brown's general maintain their freedom in the slave-holding States. He was not advised of the plan to ment property and precipitate fighting with United States troops. On the contrary, Article 46 of the Constitution of John Brown's Provisional Government, which Gerrit Smith helped to frame, expressly denounced and forbade any such attack upon United States authorities. Mr. Smith was, therefore, strictly truthful in his declaration that he never knew about Harper's Ferry, that he never authorized it, and never consented to it.

Up to this time, THE TRIBUNE has carefully refrained from expressing an opinion as to the real merits of the case. . We have felt, in common, we presume, with right-minded people everywhere, a shock, that a charge of duplicity (practically of falsehood and cowardice) should be made, however guardedly and inferentially, against an eminent philanthropist, in a biography, prepared under the authority and published at the expense of his family. When its statements were disputed by the family, and when Frederick Douglass, being cited to prove them, did, so far as his knowledge went, deny them, we then said there was no honorable escape for the biographer from the alternative of proof or retraction.

It is yet to be seen whether General Cochrane's summing up of the facts shall remain undisputed. If so, it will then be time for a verdict on the whole curious business. Meantime, there has been no more noticeable contribution of late years to the history of the John Brown movement than is to-day furnished by

THE HOLYOKE DAM SHAD. There are fresh indications that the shad question referred to by THE TRIBUNE a few weeks since as a source of dissension and possible cause of war between Massachusetts and Connecticut, will shortly lead to an open rupture between those two Commonwealths. The Massachusetts Fish Commissioners complain that when they brought the subject to the attention of the Connecticut Legislature they got shabby treatment and no satisfactory legislation. They say that the Fish Committee of the Legislature was composed in part of men engaged in shad fishing, and interested in continuing the "pound" fishing without restrictions, and that the Legislature has for years been controlled in the interest of the shad slaughter. And this, after Massachusetts has stocked the Connecticut River with shad and salmon, they say, is brutal ingratitude. In retaliation therefor it is proposed to repeal all the restrictions upon shad-fishing in the Connecticut within the Massachusetts line, and stop the artifrom the necessary operation of what has ficial propagation of fish at Holyoke. The statement of the proposition is enough to show how mad they are about it. And it does seem rather rough on Massaof the spirit of the silver party: "The chusetts that her fishermen should be baulked of the shad of their own raising. It is not much wonder that they are indignant about it. Nothing could be more discouraging than have been pressed on the American electors, to plant shad year after year under the cover

a good education, send them forth into the

world to get fat, and then when they are

about to return to the Holyoke market, have

Massachusetts has been having a hard time pretty much always. There was a time, years and years ago, when she raised statesmen, and sent them off into the service of other commonwealths; and she had the same experience with them that she has more recently had with 'in this vital matter to appreciate their true shad. She raised them, and other States caught them. Very few came back to be of any service to the mother that bore' them. That, too, was discouraging. But "a series of propositions more mischievous and in the same way that her Fish Com-"absurd" than any it has encountered before in a respectable journal. It denounces the Connecticut people out of their shad—she Le l "defence," and argues in a hot temper that we though it was carrying matters too far to put Holyoke Dam, merely because the Connecticut fisherman lies in wait for them at the mouth of the river, and permits only a small proportion of the full grown ones to get back into the Holyoke net and the Massachusetts frying-pan. Cannot the difficulty be settled in some other way? How would it do to deploy a battalion or so of special agents of the Interior Department along the banks of the Connecticut, with instructions to collect stumpage" on the season's catch? We make the suggestion in the interests of peace and

WHY THEY DO IT.

There has lately been a considerable access of what is called "the Suicidial Mania" in this city. A glance at the causes of this crime, whether successful or unsuccessful, shows two predominant influences to which it may be attributed-money, or the lack of it, and alcohol. Poverty and intemperance are usually found together; but it will be noticed that Goll, the life insurance agent, who shot himself on Thursday last, was far from being poor, though not so rich as he had been. This is such an instructive case, that it is well worth considering, especially in these hard times, when reverses tempt many to fatal rashness. Goll had been an unusually successful man. He was a favorite and trusted representative in New-Jersey of a great Company in New-York. He had many ways of making money, and he improved them. The wealth which he acquired he spent freely-it came easily and it went easily, for its fountain seemed inexhaustible. Fine horses were kept; land was purchased at high rates; and habits of profuse expenditure, including a habit of excessive drinking, soon resulted in embarrassments. The life insurance company naturally gave its agency to another man. Domestic troubles followed. Mortgages were foreclosed; business was neglected; creditors were importunate; and at last, in sheer desperation, worried by his troubles, more worried, perhaps, by his conscious inability to grapple with and conquer them, the unfortunate man found refuge in selfslaughter.

Every one who permits his affairs to become so involved that he cannot disentangle them, and who then resorts to hard drinking as a solace, is in danger of a like fate. A mistake may be rumous, and yet it is almost impossible for him to avoid making it. The harder he drinks the more rapidly he goes from worse to worse. The sharpest, shrewdest, cleverest, most dexterous man in the world, with capital and good chances and business reputation, and everything to help him, must come to insolvency in the end if he has not sense enough to maintain his so-·briety; and he cannot be sure that there will not be a grim and ghastly supplement, a final bankruptcy of mind and of life-the pistol or poison, the coroner and the dead-house!

It is a mystery that another life utterly different should have the same unnatural end. Over in Brooklyn was a mere boy, homeless and friendless whose father had driven him to the streets because he was incorrigibly idle and worthless. After only eighteen years of trial, he too concludes, having all Winter lived upon charity and slept in a cellar, that life is an incumbrance, and the sooner he shuffles, it off the better. The nice moralist must decide how far he may be considered responsible for the The upshot of it all is, that Gerrit Smith | act. We can imagine a man of mature intellect

philosophically determining that the battle of life has been hopelessly lost, and that a self surrender to death will be at once prudent and graceful; but this lodger in a cellar only followed some mysterious instinct, and could hardly have known what he did. With a father of another sort, patient, conscientious and affectionate, he might have been saved, for usefulness perhaps, and surely for a moderate degree of happiness. 'Tis the old story of youth mismanaged, held to answer as if it were manhood, subjected to the anger which it has almost involuntarily provoked, and expected to exhibit graces and virtues which it did not inherit, and has not had

time to acquire.

Many of those who have this week purposed suicide have failed to accomplish it; and it is becoming a serious question whether it should not be made practically apparent to them, or to some of them, that suicide is a violation of law, and that he who is guilty of attempting it is liable to punishment. Generally the survivors of their own folly are pitifully dealt with, being kept at the public expense in a hospital until they have recovered, and then discharged. We are inclined to think that an enforcement of the legal penalty would at least have the effect of deterring others from following the bad example. The vulgar notion that a man's life is his own, and that he can take it, if he sees fit to do so, ought to be exploded. Put suicides unmistakably into the category of felony, where they be long, and we are sure that there will be fewer of them. Does Glover, of Missouri, realize in what a condi-

tion of anxious suspense he is keeping this country? It is many days now since he placed his large investigating forefinger first upon his nose, as one who smells a real and unmistakable rat, then upon his mouth, as one who goes tiptoeing toward a pregnant keyhole, and, commanding silence and attention by the sign, disappeared into the fog with his whole committee following on in single file. "There will be," said the enterprising newspaper correspondent, to whom Glover had given hints of his mission in that strict confidence to the preservation of which the newspaper correspondent habitually devotes the most undying arder and the highest order of intelligence-"there will be, when this statesman returns from the present voyage of discovery, such disclosures as will make honest citizens tear their hair and swear to vote hereafter nothing but the regular Democratic ticket." This, as Glover disappeared into the vast bog of the Treasury accounts. Now that eminent statesman cannot be ignorant of the fact that the whole continent is waiting in expectant attitude to see him emerge with something black and foul-smelling and damnable in the way of corruption. He as good as promised it to us before he began the search. The country grows impatient. Emerge! Investigator! Emerge! If there's nothing in the Treasury that's scandalous and horrible, or if it's all covered up beyond discovery, come up and tell us so, and try some other tack. The suspicion grows that the course of this investigation has narrowed from a highway to a country road, and from that to a cart track and a bridle-path, and finally run into the woods to a squirrel track and up a tree. He would have done better to have tackled the Door-

keeper's department. No right-minded person will give encouragement or countenance to the frivolous suggestion that the Secretary of the Interior, in the great act by which he has distinguished his first year's administration, had in mind the services by which he earned his seat in the Cabinet. It will not be believed that he intended either to magnify his former functions or to provide against his resumption of the same upon his retirement from the Cabinet, when he had the price of stumpage raised. It is quite possible that the Secretary's zeal may have carried him too far; but it must be said in his behalf that he has been for many years so energetically hostile to everybody in public or private life whom he-suspected-as he did almost everybody-of "having a little axe," that it is not unnatural that he should pounce on wood choppers as a class at the first provocation. He doesn't discriminate between axes to grind and axes already ground. He would no doubt have charged the Father of his Country stumpage for carrying a little hatchet.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Douglas has been to Virginia for rest. He needed it. The Republic will weather it this time if Congress

The Democracy is earning a first-class right to the title of the great Deficiency party.

The noble countenance of Bland will not ornament a silver certificate. This is because he still

Le Duc should not be made a mere Cabinet officer.

He ought to be constituted a distinct branch of the Government all by himself. The Hon, E. B. Washburne says under no circum-

stances will be be a candidate for United States Senator from Illinois, as he is resolved never again to seek official position. The President says he is extremely anxious to

make another Southern trip this Summer. Is he going to organize a scouting expedition to search for the missing fruits of the conciliation policy? General M. C. Butler is likely to have an oppor-

tunity to get in that vindication he was so anxious to offer at the close of the last session, but has never mentioned since. He should speak on the conun-drum: "Is bulldozing an element of statesman-Mr. Tilden is credited with the eminently sound

observation that he does not see that any good can result from the further agitation of this question of Mr. Hayes's title to the Presidency. This would seem to be tantamount to an announcement that the wire between Gramercy Park and New-Orleans has Somebody has nominated the Hon, Henry Watter-

son for Governor of Kentucky, but he is not expected to accept the honor. He has a much more tremendous duty on hand in restraining the diabolical attempts of tramp suffrage to pay the public debt in soft-soap. What few spare moments this duty leaves him, he devotes to the noble task of proving that the Texas Pacitic subsidy raid on the Treasury is the most innoceat and self-sacrificing public act of the present century. There has been not even a "fraud" whisper since

Anderson's sudden release. Quincy, Mass., is as peaceful as a frozen graveyard; Mr. Tilden is walking about with a guileless smile, as who should say, Who said anything about fraud, anyway?" and David Dudley Field is lying in a critical condition beneath the ruins of his last boomerang project for the unscating of flayes. What a picturesque crowd it is, this fraud party, as it files into history: Tilden, Adams, Blair, Black, Cronin, Gobble, Field, Whittaker, and Cox!

The best thing Governor Holliday could say of the recent Virginia Legislature was that if it didn't do any good, it, at least, didn't do any harm in its legislation concerning the public debt. Whether as much can be said of the South Carolina Legislature, which is expected to expire with this week, is not certain. Its debt legislation is open to suspicion, and, if it becomes law, is pretty certain to take money from the pockets of some of the bondholders. Of course the result might have been worse, but it is a significant testimonial to the character of the Democratic party in the South that the fact of no great harm being done is hailed as a cause for

Mr. Wood and his friends claim to believe that they can force his tariff conglomerate through the House with the aid of Southern and Western votes alone. They declare that those two sections are nearly unanimous for Free Trade, and will, therefore, sustain him. The opponents of the bill have determined to attempt to put it on the table as soon as it is reported. They ought to be able to succeed, but whether they are or not, there can be little doubt of their ability to defeat the passage of the bill. Mr. Wood is likely to find that his Southern and Western Free Traders, like their brethren elsewhere, are in favor of Free Trade for everybody except themselves and their districts. cept themselves and their districts.

Time will gradually wear away most of the impressions received by the visiting statesmen from the New-York Legislature during their recent excursion to Trenton and Philadelphia. But they can never forget that ripe product of Democratic civilization-the Hon. John Egan, Speaker of the New-Jersey House of Assembly. Mr. Egan took pains to exhibit himself as an eater, a drinker, a travelling companion, an orator, a presiding officer and a representative Democratic lawmaker, and to the observer who has once enjoyed a square look at Mr. Egan either in a state of dignified repose or in active eruption, the memory is a possession forever.

PERSONAL.

President Hayes is going to the Chester

aunch on April 6. Mr. Bryant is said to have a wide acquaint-

ance with the finest hymns in the language. M. Renan is about to bring out the sixth volume of his "Histoire du Christianisme," under the

title of "L'Egilse." The Hon. Randall L. Gibson, of Louisiana, has been invited to give the commencement address before the Yale Law School on June 26.

Mr. Robert Buchanan, it is reported, is going to establish and edit a new weekly critical journal, hav-ing left The Contemporary Review.

The late Prince Waldemar-Vladimir Tcherraski, Russian Governor of Bulgaria, used to write for the République Française articles exceedingly radical in tone. It was suggested to him that his Emperor would read these articles, and much to his imperial dissatisfac tion. Whereupon the Prince responded: "On the contrary, His Majesty will be enchanted. He will say: 'All the better: the more his pen runs in France the less it will run in Russia.'"

Mr. George Bancroft has quite realized Mr. Warner's pleasant vision of having two colored persons with cooling drinks and other comforts attend the warm and wearied amateur gardener during his work. Mr Bancroft is said to go into his garden every day and to attend to his "rosary" accompanied by two servants, one of whom, if it be too warm, holds an umbrella over the historian's head while he digs about the roots of his roses. It is said further that he enjoys organ-grinding muste, and, to spare Mrs. Bancroft's nerves, he has the accomplished Italians escorted to the back gate, where they grind while he digs. Mr. Christian K. Ross will give his lecture

concerning the loss of his son at Tremont Temple, Boston, next Tuesday evening. The kindly letter asking him to do this was signed by the Governor, the Mayor, and the City Fathers, and concludes thus: "We ask this in behalf of every father who has known of your untir ing energy and self-denial in attempting to bring to jus tice, without compromise, this great outrage on our homes and loved ones." Mr. Ross answered: "I do most heartily appreciate your kind offer, but am no pub-lic speaker, and can only undertake simply to tell the story of the abduction and the efforts that have been made to recover my little son, from a father's standpoint, as the facts are deeply burned in my heart."

The Rev. Mr. Cook is amiable to his critical The Boston correspondent of The Sentinel, of Milwaukee, tells this small story : " The Literary World, of this city. published three articles, written at its own request, criticising Mr. Cook's 'Trancendentalism.' One of these articles was by a standard 'Old School' clergy man, and was not at all complimentary to Mr. Cook's ideas or literary style. Another, by a Unitarian minister, was particularly rabid in its denunciations. The third gave the poor victim of criticism little chance to feel that he had found a friend. The editor of The World. in a prefatory note, called the three articles a ' Theologic cymposium.' I Behold, on the evening of the next 'conversation,' the three critics—all invited guests—enter Mr. Cook's parlor. As the last one pays his respects to the host, he is quietly and cordially led along to where the other two are chatting together. Placing his arms warmly over the shoulders of two, Mr. Cook introduces the third, saying: 'Now, here is the 'Symposium.'" Good humor reigned. Symposium.' Behold, on the evening of the next 'con-

ROME, March 22.-General Grant has received visits from Cardinal McCloskey and Lieutenant-General. Count Gerbalx de Sonnez, King Humbert's Aide-de

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.-Advices from Yokohama to February 28, announce that the Emperor of Japan has sent to the Emperor of Russia a decoration of the first class of the Order of Merit. Hoshi Lom, ex-Commissioner of Customs of Yokohama, who has just returned from three years' study at the Middle Temple, London, has been admitted to practice in the foreign London, has been Mainted to practice in the following courts of Yokuhama. Same Shima, Envoy to France and Belgium, and Mole, Envoy to China. have received imperial decorations of the second class of the Order of Merit. Yoshida, Uyeno and Aoki, Envoys to the United States, Encland and Germany, have received decorations States, England at of the third class.

Somebody writes to a Boston newspaper to suggest that a bull-dog is a good thing to keep in a bank. He should be treated and fed well, and trained to his business. Nobody should feed him but one of the bank officials. It would then be impossible to bribe him, and if he could not overpower a burglar, he could at least give timely warning. He would never prove a de-faulter, and his salary need not exceed 365 bones per

A Nevada Micawber, named Loan Lath, after waiting for something to turn up until patience ceased to be a virtue, went into a saloon in the village of Aurora and began to sing "The Sweat By and By." When he struck the chorus he altered the refrain so as to make it run, " Good bye, boys; we will meet on that beautiful shore." Suddenly he jerked a razor out of his pocket and made a desperate attempt to cut his threat, but the boys wrenched the shining steel out of his hand before he could do more than make an ugly gash.

There was a panic at the Metropolitan Theatre, Sacramento, on March 14. A boy, who had concealed himself in the loft to witness the play surrentitionsly by peeping through the elevator, made a mistake and forced spectators sprang to their feet and began to work their way into the aisles and toward the doors; but as the whole ceiling did not give way and the small boy was speedily discovered, the panic was soon over and the play went on. fell over the east and lower side of the parquet. The

A London undertaker recently issued a circular to the doctors of his neighborhood, in which he thanked them for past favors in the form of "recommendations," and promised them quarterly instead of half-yearly checks. Of course this was offensive and insulting to the decent and honorable members of the profession; but the man must have had some encouragement of his previous impudence, or he would not have raised his dishonorarium. Cooperation between the anotherary and the physician is bad enough, but when it comes to cooperation between the physician and the undertaker, a knowledge of the fact would hardly be calculated to make a dying bed "seem soft as downy

It isn't pleasant to hear of a clergyman going into bankruptcy, though one can easily understand why tras desirable for his own sake and that of his congrega tion, if he be in an insolvent state, that he should be relieved from it speedily. The Rev. Robert W. Patterson, D. D., long a Presbyterian elergyman in Chicago, has filed a voluntary position in bankruptey. His secured debts amount to \$15,000; his unsecured to \$13,000. His assets are valued at \$12,500, including his books, worth \$2,500. How he get himself into this scrape is not stated, but he does not appear to have spent a very large amount of money in books. A clergyman's library should be exempt, as a carpenter's tools are, but bank ruptey legislation has not yet arrived at that nice per-fection. It Dr. Patterson's congregation what him to fection. If Dr. Patterson's congregation what him to preach good sermous, they should interfere to save the books, just us churches whose pastors have no libraries should remedy the deficiency as soon as possible.

The seventy-eighth anniversary of the foundation of the Bank of France was celebrated three weeks ago. The first steps toward establishing the bank were taken by several Paris bankers three months after Bonaparte became First Consul, and he cave his hearty support to the enterprise, the capital of the new bank, which was authorized to take the name of "Banque de France," being fixed at 80,000 shares of \$200 each. The Government opened an account with the bank, and purchased 5,000 shares with the caution-money lodged by the receivers-general of taxes. The list of the original members or founders comprises the names of Bonaparte, First Consul, his brothers, and the Ministers of the day, and of several eminent financiers, such as M. Fould, the father of the Finance Minister of Napoleon III., and M. Claude Périer, father of the Minister of the Interior under Louis

Hail Columbia has been christening a new schooner in Jacksonville, Fla. She was escorted to the bow by a clergyman, and then, throwing aside her long gray cloak and heavy veil, stood revealed as the Gem of the Ocean. Her raiment was of the finest bunting, red, white and blue-a loose dress, belted at the waist, over which hung a large cape of the same material. The sleeves were white, rather small, with narrow bands of red and blue about the wrists, and edged with face. A collar of lace ruffle surrounded her neck. Her brown, wavy hair was gathered behind with a knot of red, white and blue ribbon, and flowed down her back. A goddess's cap of blue, decorated with gilded stars, surmounted her head, and in her right hand she held a flagstaff, from which floated the stars and stripes. The bottle of champagne was banded to her by the clergyman, and broken when the boat started, and the General F. E. Spinner was christened. No craft on the coast, has an honester name than that.

It is well known that Mr. Dickens was in the habit of picking up odd names for his characters from signs, and wherever he could find them. When he saw or heard a queer one, he made a note of it. "Uriah Heep" has the appearance of a regular manufacture; but the English newspapers notice the action of one Heap, a schoolmaster, against a Miss Marvis, for breach of promise of marriage. She vowed her love for Heap when she was forty years old, and agreed, if she did not marry him, to pay him one-fourth of the property she might inherit, and also a yearly sum, beginning at £20 and doubling each year, till she should become his wife. As Heap got neither hand nor the money, he brought